Surface complexation studied via combined grazing-incidence EXAFS and surface diffraction: arsenate on hematite (0001) and (10–12)

G. Waychunas · T. Trainor · P. Eng · J. Catalano ·
G. Brown · J. Davis · J. Rogers · J. Bargar

Published online: 3 November 2006
© Springer-Verlag 2006

The authors have found an error in Fig. 7 of the above article. Please find the correct Fig. 7 with the corresponding caption below. Throughout the article the (10–12) plane noted should have been identified as the (1–102) plane.

The online version of the original article can be found at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00216-005-3393-z>.

G. Waychunas (✉)
Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory,
Berkeley, CA 94720, USA
e-mail: gawaychunas@lbl.gov

T. Trainor
University of Alaska Fairbanks,
Fairbanks, AK 99775, USA

P. Eng
CARS, Argonne National Laboratory,
Argonne, IL 60637, USA

J. Catalano
Environmental Chemistry Division,
Argonne National Laboratory,
Argonne, IL 60637, USA

G. Brown
Stanford University,
Stanford, CA 94305, USA

J. Davis
US Geological Survey,
Menlo Park, CA 94025, USA

J. Rogers · J. Bargar
Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Laboratory,
Stanford, CA 94305, USA

Fig. 7 Possible arsenate complexation geometries for the hematite (1–102) wet surface. Top: view from above plane. Arsenates attach either to two Fe octahedra at oxygen corners, or to a single Fe octahedron edge. The edge complex appears only at the side of a growth step. Bottom: Side view of the same complexation geometries